

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.

PLOUGHING GREENSWARD.

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondent 'Dorchester,' in No. 1, vol 8, of the N. E. Farmer, wishes for information on the subject of ploughing and managing sward land. The subject is certainly one of vast importance to farmers. Considering the exhausted condition of most of our grounds, and the expense of restoring them by the application of manure, I am surprised that so little attention has been paid to this very essential part of husbandry, even by our most scientific and best practical agriculturists. By the usual method of turning up the sward, and then cross ploughing and harrowing, the sods are pushed about by the plough, and dragged by the harrow, and so exposed to the action of the sun and winds, that the nutritive matter contained in the roots and tops of the grasses is in a great measure wasted. By this practice, the vegetable matter which was before upon the surface, is brought there again, and the poorer part of the soil, which should remain at the top, whereby it would be greatly benefitted and enriched by the fertilizing properties of the atmosphere, is returned to its original position beneath. This is exactly the reverse of what it should be. Let the roots and tops of the grasses, together with all the vegetable matter on and near the surface, be buried and retained to ferment and decompose, and the poor earth be brought to and retained upon the surface, where, by culture and exposure to the atmosphere, it will soon become a body of rich mould.

If the result of my own experience will be of any use to your correspondent, or the public, I give it with pleasure. I ascertained by an accurate experiment, that on the first of May, a single foot of sward land, taken from a field that had been mown for a number of years, the soil a light loam with a gravelly bottom, and thinly set with red top and herds-grass, containing nine ounces of vegetable matter, consisting of the roots and tops of the grasses, giving at this rate over twelve and a quarter tons to the acre. I must confess I was much surprised on finding the quantity so much beyond what I had calculated, and it satisfied me of the necessity of adopting some

plan by which this valuable treasure might be turned to good account. To make the most of this enormous quantity of vegetable matter, as well for the benefit of the immediate crops as for the eventual improvement of the soil, would seem to be an object worthy the consideration of farmers.

My first trial was upon a piece of worn out pasture land. In the month of August I turned over the sward as evenly as possible, then rolled with a heavy loaded roller. The ground was then harrowed in the same direction as the furrows, with a light horse harrow, and then sowed with buckwheat, with red top and herds-grass seed. The bush harrow was then drawn over it, and then rolled again. The harrowing was so light, that the sod was not disturbed. No manure was used. I had a fair crop of buckwheat. The grass seed took well, and looked so promising in the spring following, I concluded to mow it. The crop of hay greatly exceeded my expectations, and, as pasture, it has been less affected by drought, and yielded double the quantity of feed for my cattle than it gave before ploughing.

The success of this experiment induced me to try another. On the first of May, 1828, I had two acres of sward land, which had been considerably exhausted by long cropping, yielding less than a ton of red top and herds-grass to the acre, turned over; having a hand occasionally to follow the plough with a hoe, for the purpose of turning over such parts as the plough had missed. The ploughing was from four to six inches deep, varying according to the depth of the soil, taking care always to go deep enough to bring to the surface a portion of the gravelly and poorer part of the soil. After ploughing, the outside furrow, which was turned out, was taken into the cart, in convenient pieces, and placed in the vacant space which was left in the middle of the lot, whereby this space was just filled, and no ridges left on the outside; the field was then rolled with a heavy roller, and the uneven parts of the sward settled down, and the whole made smooth. It was then harrowed lengthwise the furrows thoroughly with a horse harrow, but so light as not to disturb the sod. Twenty cart loads of compost, made of loam, peat, mud, and stable dung, (a sufficient quantity of the latter having been mixed to cause the whole mass to ferment,) were then spread upon the acre. It was again harrowed as before, and, from the evenness of the surface, the field had more the appearance of having been tilled for a number of years. On the sixth of May corn was planted upon the furrows in drills parallel with them, three feet apart, and the corn six inches distant in the rows, having pre-

viously marked out the rows, three at a time, with an instrument made for the purpose, by which the work was performed by one hand in less than an hour. The ploughing between the rows and the hoeing was done without disturbing the sod; and the not only useless, but injurious practice of ridging, or hilling the corn was carefully avoided.

The corn at first did not exhibit a very promising appearance, but as soon as the roots had extended into the enriching matter below, and began to expand in the sward, which had now become open and mellow by fermentation, and the parts of soil more minutely divided than it could have been by the plough or hoe, it assumed a healthy appearance, and grew more vigorously than corn which I had planted upon a much better soil, cultivated in the usual way. When the ears were filling out, a time when the corn most requires support, the roots easily penetrated the mellow soil, and an abundance of nourishment was afforded by the decomposing of the vegetable matter. The crop was harvested about the middle of September. I did not measure the produce for the purpose of ascertaining exactly the quantity which was gathered, but some of my neighbors who are good judges saw the field before harvesting, and estimated it at from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre. My usual crop on sward land cultivated in the common way, has been from 35 to 45 bushels to the acre. As soon as the corn was harvested the stubble was loosened up by running a light horse plough lengthwise through the rows, and then the whole smoothed down by a bush harrow drawn crosswise. All this was done without disturbing the sward. A bushel of winter rye to the acre, and a sufficient quantity of grass seed was then sowed, and the ground harrowed with a light harrow and rolled. Rye has in my neighborhood, for some years past, been a very uncertain crop,—being almost invariably subject to a blast, or mildew, which attacks it while in the milk. It has however, as is the case every where, I believe with rye, succeeded better upon a new than an old soil. This circumstance induced me to believe that the new and fresh earth, which had been turned up and kept upon the top of my sward land might favor its growth, as well as prevent the mildew. I was not disappointed; the two acres gave me between four and five tons of straw, and 69 1-2 bushels of excellent grain. I had never before gathered more than 15 bushels to the acre. The grass seed sowed with the rye took well, and the appearance at present is favorable for a great burden of grass the next season. I have then with one ploughing only taken two crops from this ground and stocked it

down to grass. That there has been a saving of labor will not be doubted, and that there has been an increased produce from this mode of managing greensward, the foregoing facts sufficiently demonstrated, and that the soil is substantially improved I have no doubt.

I have this season, ploughed and planted another field in the same manner as that above described, and it promises a good crop. This I intend to sow upon the furrow with grass seed alone as soon as the corn is harvested.

In answer to some of the queries of "DORCHESTER," I will state my opinion that the depth of the ploughing should be regulated by the quality of the soil, and the quantity of manure to be applied. The soil should be gradually deepened, by turning up at each successive ploughing, some of the poorer earth, that was not disturbed by the previous ploughing until a sufficient depth of soil is attained. If a liberal dressing of manure can be afforded, the more poor earth may be brought on the surface to mix with it.

If it be intended to sow or plant sward land in the spring, the ploughing should be at as short an interval before putting in the seed as possible.—The greater the growth of the roots and tops of grasses at the time of ploughing, the more perfect will be the fermentation, and the sward by its increased toughness will be less broken by the plough and harrow. The roller loaded as heavily as may be conveniently drawn by one yoke of oxen should follow the plough as soon as may be convenient; this will smooth any unevenness of surface. Set the furrow slices close together, and thereby prevent their being torn up by the harrow, and also prevent the escape of the gases that are thrown out by fermentation. Every farmer, who has three acres of ground to till, should have a roller. One made in two parts is much preferable to that made in the usual way. After rolling, harrow with a light harrow—the more the better, provided the sod be not disturbed. The compost should then be spread on and the ground again harrowed, when it will be ready to receive the seed, either corn or potatoes, or the small grains with or without grass seed, or grass seed alone.

The strength of team should be according to the toughness of the sward, and the depth of ploughing. One good yoke of oxen and a horse, a hand to hold the plough, and another to drive, were all that I found requisite to perform my work.

Howard's Plough, with a wrought iron share and cast iron mould, I have found to be the best for turning over greensward. It is the only kind of plough that I have seen, which turns the furrow flat, without breaking it; and this circumstance is owing to the turn of the mould, and its having a share wide enough to cut just as wide a slice as the mould would completely turn over.

As to the number of lands, I would make as few as possible, as the more furrow lands a lot is divided into, the more vacant barren spaces will be left, and the more labor required to fill them. Go round the whole lot, and when finished, let the outside furrow slice be taken up, in pieces that may be conveniently handled, put into a cart or drag, and placed in the va-

cant space (occasioned by turning the furrows outward) in the middle and corners of the lot. This will leave the whole smooth and level, prevent ridges at the sides and ends, and save the necessity of back furrows, which would give an unevenness of surface.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1834.

THE WEATHER.—Our season since the few warm days of April, has been rather cold, cloudy, and cheerless. Last week we had quite a generous snow storm. The snow remained upon the ground all night and till quite late the next morning, when it vanished into the air before the countenance of old Sol. It presented the unwelcome sight of "January reposing in the lap of May;" a circumstance more poetical than delightful.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

The business of Farming, in a country like ours, where there is such a surplus of land, and, by consequence, a scarcity of laboring men who have not farms of their own to take care of; or in other words, where labor, or wages paid for labor, must be high, cannot be very lucrative. Still it is, when properly managed, a sure method of obtaining a good and quiet living; and if its gains are not so great as may oftentimes be derived from mercantile pursuits, they are far less liable to be swept away by unfortunate reverses. Many are, however, inclined to think that farming is altogether a losing concern. No doubt it is oftentimes, and one reason of it is this, viz: a great and unpardonable carelessness in keeping proper and accurate accounts. How many of those who style themselves Farmers, and who pursue this calling alone, know in reality the true state of expenditure and income of their business?

Were a Merchant to conduct his business in such a careless manner, he would soon fail—Were a Navigator to drive ahead in a similar manner, without keeping any reckoning or log book, he would soon run upon the shoals; and were a Mechanic to pursue a similar heedless course, he would soon be obliged to suspend operations and become journeyman instead of master.

Is there any mysterious influence in the occupation of agriculture, or in the soil that can save a Farmer from similar disasters who follows the same course? We often hear people complaining that nothing but losses can be made by farming. This in their case is true, but it is not farming that produces the loss; it is either ignorance or mismanagement; and the loss, though occurring on the farm, should no more be charged to the farm than to the moon. The same loss would have occurred by similar mismanagement in any other business. Every farmer should keep a diary, or log book, in which he should daily enter the expenses and income of the day as far as he may ascertain them, as also memoranda of occurrences, &c. The following is the best form for such a diary that we have seen—one which

we took from the American Farmer some years ago, and which we can recommend by actual experience. A blank book is obtained, and divided one way into seven parts for the seven days of the week. The other way or side, may be ruled or divided into as many parts as you wish to have subjects to enter—thus:

May 1833.		Expense.	Income.	Increase of Stock.	Decrease of	Journal of Labor.	Weather.	Miscellaneous.
Monday, 12	Paid Col-lector	\$5.00		Lop Horn bro't a heifer calf.		Self and 2 boys planting corn.	cloudy—wind N. E.	Saw shad bro't from the River.
Tuesday, 13			Sold 2 bu wheat to A. B. \$2.67			Self & boys haul-ing manure.	clear and pleasant—wind east.	
Wednesday, 14.			Sold hay colt, \$75.		Buy colt sold.	Self and boys ploughing.	clear and warm.	
Thursday, 15	Hired R. Nichols 1 day, 75c.			Sow brought 10 Pigs.		Self & R. N. set-ting fence. Boys ploughing.	warm and pleasant—blossom. wind south visit from J. N.	

DIARY.

This plan will answer instead of a day book, by having the spaces made large for the entries, and from it the items may be posted to a Leger. It is also a complete log book or Journal, in which you can enter transactions, keep the ages of your animals, and other minutes useful to be remembered; and it will not deter you five minutes to book the occurrences of the day,—here they will remain, and not unfrequently be good evidence in disputed cases; and you find it necessary to refresh your memory by referring to the minutes. So well convinced are we of their utility and even necessity to the farmer, that we propose to prepare some blanks, and have them kept for sale at the lowest price at the Maine Farmer office.

NEW AGRICULTURAL PAPER.—We have received the first number of The "FARMER AND GARDENER AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER," published by I. Irvine Hitchcock, Baltimore. It will be recollected that Mr Hitchcock formerly issued the "American Farmer," which paper—the first Agricultural paper ever published in America, has been

discontinued. Mr. Hitchcock gives a "plain unvarnished tale" of the causes of the discontinuance of the American Farmer and the motives which induce him to commence the publication of the new one. We feel sorry for the losses which Mr. Hitchcock has sustained, but as his courage is still strong, do not doubt that he will ultimately succeed to his wishes. The specimen number is well filled with valuable matter. Surely the Farmers of the South will give a generous aid to the undertaking, and extend the support which its merits demand.

ERRATA. On the first page of our last, for *Kyloc* read *Kyloc*,—page 138, for *Turner* read *Summer*—for *undeniable* read *admirable*.

SILK WORMS. Dr. Holmes of the Maine Farmer,—seeing he has charge of all the agricultural information interesting to the good people of Maine,—must correct an error in wormology, which has been scientifically committed by the wise book makers on the production of silk. To a man they tell us, it will never answer to let the silk worm's eggs freeze in winter, and direct us in June, when "Sol's perpendicular rays" cause the fishes to sweat in the sea, to expose them on the leeward side of a glass or window, where if heat enough be raised, the little serpents will at length daunt to crawl out of their shells. Well—we believed them; for being somewhat scientifically inclined ourselves, it was the most natural thing in the world we should implicitly credit the directions of scientific men. We believed them; and having last year for the sake of testing a fact brought home from the Doctor's in Winthrop, about a thousand of these black cattle, we carefully fed them with mulberry leaves from the garden till having attained their maturity, each spun his cocoon, emerged therefrom as a butterfly, laid its eggs and died. Having thus satisfied ourselves that *silk can be raised in Maine cheaper per pound than wool*, our curiosity was at an end, and concluding not to trouble ourselves with the creatures another year, we carelessly placed the eggs away in a predicament to be frozen up and killed. There they were all winter, frozen for aught we know stiff as a Siberian nose, and we thought no more about them; till, about a fortnight ago, it was accidentally discovered that the eggs were turned into living worms, reaching up their heads for mulberry leaves! We have as much humanity as most men; but our humanity could not expand the buds of the mulberry trees in the form of leaves, and consequently the poor worms must starve, unless they can live on faith a few days longer till the trees produce the requisite fodder. How is the fact of the hatching of the eggs, which had been frozen up all winter, now without the necessary heat and exposure to the sun to be accounted for? how, we mean, if the books are to be believed? Pray, Mr. Farmer explain this business to your readers.

Gardiner Chronicle.

REMARKS. We are sorry for our friend of the Chronicle that his "bugs eggs" came to such an untimely hatching, but are nevertheless interested with the fact, inasmuch as it goes to corroborate other facts, and to give the "lie direct" to the sage authors who have so carefully ordered that the eggs of the silk worms should not be allowed to freeze for fear of spoiling. They undoubtedly reasoned from analogy, viz. It spoils hens eggs to freeze—ergo, it will all other eggs.

We have been informed by Mr. Hunton, that some of his silk moths once laid eggs upon a brace in an outhouse, where the eggs were exposed to the intense cold of our winter of 1832—but they nevertheless hatched in the Spring.—Why those mentioned above hatched so soon, we have not decided in our own mind. What are the facts? Perhaps the situation in which they were placed was such that, although they stiffened like a "Siberian's nose" in the winter, they

might have had heat enough to make them as soft as an Ethiopian's in Spring. Pray Mr. Chronicle, give us more facts if you want an explanation.

For the Maine Farmer.

MILDEW, HONEY DEW, AND BLIGHT.

MR. HOLMES.—An English writer thus describes the MILDEW, HONEY DEW, and BLIGHT. The mildew he says, is a disease very hurtful to plants, and is a kind of thick clammy moisture which falls on or rather transpires from the leaves and blossoms of plants. This clammy substance by stopping up the pores, prevents perspiration and hinders the growth of the plant. But what is commonly called mildew is an insect which is frequently found in vast numbers feeding upon this moisture. Mr. T. S. Segar in a treatise upon this subject, says: that the mildew is of a very sharp and corrosive nature, and by its acrimony hinders the circulation of the nutritious juices, in consequence of which, the leaves begin to fade and the blossoms and fruit are greatly injured. The Honey dew he says, is a sweet or saccharine substance found on the leaves of certain trees, and is generally supposed to fall from Heaven like dew; but this is a mistaken opinion. One kind of honey dew transpires from the leaves of the tree where it is found, and the other is the excrement of a small insect called the vine fletcher, a species of aphid. As the honey dew by its viscous quality closes up the pores and stops the perspiration of trees, it must of course be very hurtful to them.

BLIGHT.—One cause of blight he says is the continuance of a dry easterly wind for several days together, which stops the perspiration in the tender blossom; and a long continuance of the same wind equally affects the tender leaves, causing them to wither and decay—the matter of perspiration therefore becomes thick and glutinous, and so becomes food for those small insects which are also found in vast numbers on fruit trees that are affected by this sort of blight.

These insects, however, are not the original cause as some suppose, but the natural consequence of blight; for wherever they meet with such proper nutriment they multiply amazingly and greatly promote the distemper when no method is taken to prevent it. Another cause of blight in the spring, will be found in sharp frosts which are succeeded by hot sunshine in the daytime. Sharp, pinching, frosty mornings which very often happen when trees are in the flower, or while the fruit is very young and tender, occasions the blossoms or fruit to drop off, and sometimes greatly injure the tender shoots and leaves. But, what is called a blight is frequently no more than a weakness or distemper in trees. This is the case when trees enjoying the same advantages in every respect, differ greatly in their health and vigor—the weak ones appearing to be continually blighted while others remain in a flourishing condition.

FIRE BLIGHT.—This, he says, is generally thought to be flying transparent vapors which may sometimes take such a form as to converge the sun's rays in the manner of a burning glass so as to scorch the plants,* and this in a greater or less degree in proportion to their conveyance. As this generally happens in close plantations when the vapors from the earth and the perspirations from the trees are pent in for the want of a free circulation of air to disperse them, it points out to us the only way yet known of guarding against this enemy of fruits; viz: to make choice of a clear healthy situation for kitchen gardens, orchards, &c., and to plant at such distances as to give free circulation to the air, that it may dispel those vapors before

they are formed in such volumes as to occasion these blights."

The above is taken from Wm. Forsyth's treatise on the culture and management of Fruit Trees—American Edition, printed at Albany, 1803.

I should be pleased to see the foregoing published in the Farmer as I find on reflection, that to do any justice in the discussion on the cause of rust in wheat, I must write two or three communications more upon the subject. Tho' Mr. Forsyth's remarks were intended by him to apply especially to fruit trees, vines, &c., yet I have no doubt they are as applicable to grain plants, with perhaps some modifications, as they are to vines and trees; and I think they will all go to prove the theory I have advanced on that subject. Even the blossoms of trees may be so far affected by atmospheric influence as to cause an entire failure of fruit, without producing any visible effect on the general health of the tree—this cannot be owing to the condition of the soil.

Yours, &c.

J. H. J.

Peru, April 28, 1834.

* A very ingenious theory; "Forsyth says it is thought to be," &c. Professor Peck of Cambridge, thought differently, and by careful search he caught a lot of minute insects boring into the branch and making havoc of the sap. See his communications on the subject of blight in Pear trees called Fire blight.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR.—I believe it to be a fact that most of your correspondents, whenever they perform or notice any thing which they deem extraordinary, immediately hasten to communicate it to the public through your columns. Imitating their example, I will relate an experiment which I yesterday made with a plough owned by my father. The piece we prepared to plough was, what is called a loamy soil—interspersed with a few oval rocks and of an undulating surface. We struck out 200 feet in length and 68 feet in width. A little inclined to concavity on the one side and convexity on the other. It was my province to hold the plough; but perceiving that my services were very little needed—nay more, that it even repulsed my efforts to guide it, and signified very plainly "hands off," I resolved, except at the ends of the furrows, to let her alone. The result was, it completed the whole land, having travelled more than six hundred rods and ploughed more than one quarter of an acre.—The furrows were handsomely and I believe as well turned as they would have been, had I or any one else held it. Perhaps it may be thought that there was a Cutter attached to it, or that a wide foot pressed so heavily on the sward as to constitute a regulator, or that we had a choice team and drove very slowly and carefully: but neither of these is the fact. Our team consisted of four oxen and were driven at good speed; as you may judge from the truth, that we ploughed three-fourths of an acre (of which the above land was a part) in four hours, including the times of stoppage. I have not the shadow of a doubt in my own mind, but that this plough, under similar circumstances, would run, day after day, with the same success. The construction of the mould board is similar, though not precisely like the one described by you in Vol. 2, No. 7, of your paper. But I apprehend, Mr. Editor, that the superiority of this or any other plough, is not to be wholly attributed to the form of the mould board. From reflection and observation I am led to believe, that the goodness of this instrument depends, nearly, if not quite as much, on the model of the irons as that of the wood work.

A. G. D.

May 15th, 1834.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Maine Farmer.

MANURE. No. 6.

There is another subject which in treating of manure deserves particular attention, viz: LIQUID MANURE. However lightly others may think of this subject, for myself I entertain a high opinion of its importance, and I am sure this opinion can never suffer by any efforts that may be made to test its utility in the production of profitable crops.

The care and trouble, necessary to have a reasonable supply of this Liquid, consist not so much in the means of production, as in the preservation, for there are so many sources from whence it may be obtained, that little else is necessary than proper measures to preserve it. A suitable receptacle therefore is an indispensable prerequisite, and for this purpose we will select a convenient place, some distance from the buildings—dig a circular pit, say 12 or 15 feet in diameter at the top, and 8 or 10 feet deep, (large or small as you please) shaping it in a semi-spherical form, like a quart bowl; let this be inlaid with brick, or what is cheaper, a solid coat of blue clay 5 or 6 inches thick; this I believe will answer every purpose in preserving the liquor from soaking into the earth, cover it with a plank flooring reserving a place for a trap door. Call this if you please a STERCORARY and deposit therein soap suds, lime water, ley, brine, urine, dirty salt, &c. and let these "deposits be removed" on to your field as occasion requires. An acre or two of land may be kept in this manner in the highest state of cultivation imaginable. About 80 barrels of this liquid is considered sufficient for an acre. Perhaps this may seem a greater quantity than could be reasonably obtained; but a little reflection will do away the difficulty. In almost every farmer's family there is made from two to three barrels of soap suds every week, this in a year will amount to from 100 to 150 barrels, which, added to what may be obtained from all other sources will amount to nearly or quite 200 barrels, and should it be desirable to make still greater additions, let your barn yard be a little concave or hollow in the middle, the water after heavy rains will settle there, and may be taken up and deposited in your stercorary.

I will remark here that a little lime thrown in occasionally will add to its quality most essentially. I am led to believe that this liquid well tintured with lime, would be an excellent manure for wheat. I do not however form this opinion from practical knowledge, but merely from the nature of the manure and the "habits" of the grain. It is not necessary to endeavor to dress lands sufficiently with this manure all at once, but it may be applied during the whole season of vegetation, and, indeed, at all seasons when the ground is not frozen. Grapes, grains, culinary vegetables, and especially vines may be manured with this liquid to great advantage. From the little experience I have had I believe its applicability, to soils which are light and loose, is far preferable. I will trouble your readers with only one number more, as I fear I have already trespassed in occupying space that might have been devoted to abler pens than mine. CAROLUS.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Strange Thing under the Sun.

MR. EDITOR,—Two brothers, blacksmiths, Joshua and Thomas, both lived once in the same town. A farmer had been to Thomas to get his ploughshare repaired, but when he tried it, to make it plough he could not. He then

carried it to Joshua. Joshua took it up and looked at it gravely for some time. At length he fixes it in his tongs and lays it on the anvil and says, here John, take that sledge and strike a blow there. It was done. Joshua looked again. It was not quite right. He placed it again on the anvil, and told John to strike another blow, a little lighter; this was done, and master Joshua looked again. It did not quite suit him, and John was ordered to strike again, but very lightly. He did so. Master looked and was satisfied. "The plough will work now," said he, "but I think it is strange that Brother Thomas does not know any better."

There is a moral to this story. It teaches us to look well to little matters, and not let any thing pass our hands half finished, when a little care and judgment properly exercised would render it complete.

I have seen a Farmer make his posts for bars with the holes so far apart that small sheep, shoats, geese, &c. could pass through easily, when another hole or two and bars sufficient to fill all the holes, would stop all such creatures and save a great deal of labor and vexation.

I have seen a Farmer make quite a decent gate, but he could not afford the time or the expense to hang it. It would do for the present. He sets it in its place with a stick against it; but it is too much to take away the stick and replace it. Of course it is soon left to stand alone, slanted a little of course. The geese and pigs &c. with their scrutinizing eyes, soon find the vacant spaces and walk into the garden without ceremony. The sequel I need not tell. I have seen others,—yes I have done it myself—make hedge and log fences, year after year, where rocks were plenty, because the time could not well be afforded to make stone fence. The result frequently is, the hedges get rotten, will settle or fall down in places, or the cattle break through weak places and occasion a deal of trouble. And not only this, but the fires every 2 or 3 years will make a general sweep, and then two or three weeks must be spent just to get up something that will do for the present. For my own part I have most heartily repented of this practice, and am determined to forsake it as fast as I can. Is it not strange that people will do so?

I have seen Farmers running about all winter speculating, or something else to little purpose—no preparation made for fence, by getting out stuff. Spring comes and finds the fences down, and nothing of substance to repair them with. The poor people are in difficulty; and I sometimes think it strange they will do so.

Another thing I have thought strange,—it is that any person who has no fence that he could depend upon, should keep a herd of colts and young horses, of all cattle the most unruly, to torment himself and neighbors. I have sometimes seen a herd of these animals come prancing over our mountains in high glee, jumping over fences, running through cornfields, grainfields, &c. without ceremony. I protest against this, it is a public nuisance.

But perhaps you will say, fine the owners. I will tell you another story by way of answer.

A certain Grand Juryman while attending court, wished to speak with the Judge after the court was adjourned. He was shewn into a chamber where the honorable Judge—the lawyers, &c. were engaged playing cards. A little surprised to see a Grand Juryman enter so unexpectedly, one says, I suppose you will present us for gambling. My oath, said he, requires me to do so, but where the whole court are criminals to whom shall I present you? J. H. J.

Peru, May 11, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—"He that withholdeth more than his meat tendeth to poverty." Do farmers do this, in not keeping their cattle in better plight, or in a higher state of flesh? Should not oxen, for instance, be kept in so high a state of flesh as that, if one should break a leg, he would be tolerable beef? Would they not, in such a state of flesh, perform more labor when worked daily, & enough more to well reward the owner for a little extra keeping? Would they not grow more the ensuing summer; and if turned off for beef in the fall, would it not be done earlier and at less expense? When I see farmers trying to work poor weak oxen in the Spring, the above ideas rush into my mind. Again, "the merciful man is merciful to his beast." Could a beast, half starved and poor, *speak*, would he not with great propriety enquire of its owner, where his merry or moral feelings were fled to? Let any one of us farmers ask ourselves, if we are not uneasy when hungry, and if that very annoying feeling, if continued, would not serve to carry off our flesh; and then let us inquire if we do not withhold more than our meat, by keeping our cattle in such a state; to say nothing of the actual sin of it, which some time will have to be answered for.

QUERY.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR,—I am acquainted with a gentleman who is a great connoisseur in Horses; and he says he has observed closely which will cause them to fat the fastest when they do not labor, a given quantity of potatoes or a similar quantity of oats. And he gives the preference clearly to potatoes! As they are heavier or more ponderous, and possessed of more spirit, which is proved by distillation, he enquires why they should not fat any creature more than oats. Pray, Mr. Editor, give us your views on this subject; also if potatoes will thus thrive a horse; whether Rutabaga would not fat one fast that does not labor. I am one who does not believe but that there may be something yet to be known by us farmers—why should there not be? ENQUIRE.

From the Genesee Farmer.
SHEEP.

Late in the summer of 1830, I borrowed \$100 and went into the neighboring towns and purchased sixty-eight sheep, at the average cost of \$1.30 per head, which left me remaining on hand \$13 of my borrowed money. At this time I had on hand twelve sheep; which, with those I bought, made me a flock of eighty head. The next winter I kept them on good fine hay, without any grain, until the first of March, when as the ground was bare, I quit feeding hay and turned them out upon my old pastures, and commenced feeding a little corn. The winter of 1830-31, it will be recollected, was one of uncommon severity; but notwithstanding its length and coldness, I lost but one sheep, and that by casualty. I continued feeding grain until the first of May, when, as the grass had got a considerable growth, I thought it unnecessary, and quit entirely. That season I raised 36 lambs, which increased my flock to 115. In June I sold the wool produced by my old sheep, for \$150.06. I went and redeemed my note, and had LEFT OF MONEY I RECEIVED FOR WOOL, \$44. The winter of 1831-2 I fed my sheep as before, but lost three head; consequently, in the spring, had but 112 to shear, which produced 300 pounds; this I sold at the very low price of 35 cents the pound, or \$105 for 300 pounds. The same season I raised 45 lambs, and sold 60 head of my old sheep for \$78.60; making the amount of sales from my flock that season \$181.60. In the winter of 1832-33 I lost six sheep, in the spring sheared 91; but in consequence of the great proportion of lambs, the produce of wool was small. I retained a number of fleeces for home use, and sold the remainder (176 pounds) for 50 cts the pound, or \$88 for what I had to sell.

Thus it will be seen that my flock, for three years, has averaged 94 head, and that the actual sales from it have amounted to \$419. The last summer I raised 30 lambs and sold none of my old sheep; consequently in August last, when the three years had expired since my purchase, I had on hand 119 sheep, which is 25 above the average for three years past, and which 25 sheep were worth at that time \$2 the head—making \$50 for 25. This added to my sales, would make \$469 for the produce of 94 sheep for three years, or \$156.33 for one—equal to \$1.66 per head annually.

I have made the following estimate of the expense of keeping 100 sheep for one year. I may be incorrect, if so I hope some of your correspondents will correct me.

Twenty acres of good land, well turfed, will keep 100 sheep a year, viz: five acres of meadow, producing two tons of hay to the acre, will winter, and fifteen acres of good pasture land will summer them. Twenty acres of land at \$40 per acre would cost \$800; and 100 sheep, at \$2 the head, \$200; making the cost of land and sheep \$1,000.

Interest on \$1000 one year, is	\$70.00*
Cutting & securing 5 acres of grass, 5.00	
Thirty bushels of corn, at 4s.	15.00
One barrel of salt, at 16s	2.00
Washing and shearing 100 sheep,	5.00
	\$97.00

If the above estimate be correct, it will be seen that I have realized from my flock a net profit of more than fifty per cent. for three years together. W. G. B.

Genoa, March 31, 1834.

* The legal interest in N. York is 7 per cent.

The following address was written for the farmers of Rensselaer N. Y., but it will do for any county. Let the reader substitute for Rensselaer the name of his own county and consider it as addressed to him.

ADDRESS

Of the Committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of the county of Rensselaer, to the Farmers in said county.

GENTLEMEN—This address is to you! We intend you to read it! You believe the common and generally received history of the origin and progress of the population of the world! You then believe that the eight persons alive after the flood have, in a little more than 4000 years, produced 800 millions; At the same ratio of increase in a few years to come, every rod of land must support its man, and every acre its family, or they must perish for want! You know, if you are acquainted with the history of man, that within the last 400 years, the life of man has been increased one, and the ratio of increase of the population of civilized countries has been doubled! You know or may know, that the population of any country, will be in proportion to the means of comfortable subsistence in it! You know on a moment's reflection, that the means of subsistence in any country depend almost entirely on the state of the agriculture of that country; and that he who would improve the means of comfortable living in any country, will find that he must endeavor to improve the agricultural and mechanical arts of that country, and especially the former.

Is it then, gentlemen, of any importance to increase the population of the earth? Is it of any importance to add to the number of happy immortal intelligences in your own district of country? Then lend your aid to improve the agriculture of your own country.

You know that the strength and riches of a country are in proportion to the excellence of its agriculture. Where a country has wise, skillful and industrious farmers, it is rich, powerful and respectable; and where the contrary is found, it is a place that no man desires to see or care for.

Are riches desirable? Are power and influence desirable? Is it desirable that the region in which you live should present that to the eye of a stranger which is pleasant, & that a high price should be set upon your farms? Then improve the agricultural state of your farm, and as much as possible the farming interest in your neighborhood. Yea, is it desirable that your neighborhood and your farm should be the delight of your own eyes, and that your home should be pleasant? This, also, in a great measure, depends on the state of your agricultural improvements.

Is it desirable to have things convenient around you?—to have your oxen strong for labor, your cows and sheep sound and productive, and your horses handsome and swift? Yea, is it desirable to enjoy more of the comforts of life in your dwellings, and to have a few dollars in your pockets? Then improve the agriculture of your own farm and use your influence that your neighbour improve that of his farm.

It may be done! It may be done with little or no additional toil for man or beast. Your county may be made to exhibit an entirely new aspect in all its departments and interests, with comparatively no sacrifice on your part. In neatness, convenience and beauty, it may infinitely exceed what now appears to every stranger passing through your precincts. In the number and value of your flocks and herds, in the produce of your fields, and in the cash avails of your toil, all may be doubled in six years, by individual and united effort. Do you believe it? How much less than six years did it take for Stimpson, in Galway, in Saratoga county, with means not superior to most of you, to double the value of his farm and the yearly productions of it? And all was done with no greater effort than any of you can easily make; and within no better means of information than are within your reach. And how short was the term in which W. Taylor, of Charleston, in the same county, was employed in rendering the value and production of his worn out land double? What has been done, may be done. You will see these things have been done in a thousand instances. Several are mentioned in the Cultivator, a paper just commenced in Albany, at a price so low that you may all read it, and at value to you greater than its weight in gold. You yourselves know, that it costs not much more labor to raise 200 bushels of corn on 3 acres, or even 2, then to raise 100 on 4 acres. And every one must know, that it is no more work to shear two dollar's worth of wool from one sheep, than to shear one dollar's worth from two sheep. Then gentlemen, look at the keeping!

Wilber Sherman, a farmer in this county, known to many of you, sells his cheese all together in market for 10 cts., while others sell theirs for 5 or 6 cts. per pound. Does it cost more to make good cheese than poor? The last fall one of your committee in company with a merchant called on Mr H. Delavan, a farmer in Ballston; the merchant desired to buy his butter. "You can have it," said Mr D. "for 25 cts. a pound. I can sell all the butter I can make for that price." And you who are reading this, was perhaps trying to get 15 cts. for yours. Soon after, your committee saw sold, at the meeting of the Agricultural Society in Albany, a large quantity of butter at from 28 to 30 cts per pound! Does it take more milk to make good butter than poor? Are the farmers in this county indifferent whether they have cash or not?

A farmer in this neighborhood was about to sow rye on a large field. A friendly neighbor, who happened to see him, said to him: "Sir, you had best sow wheat," and offered reasons, the result of experience. More than double the value in the produce of this field was effected by the suggestions of friendly advice and superior knowledge.

These facts, among a thousand others, are stubborn things. They prove the position we assumed, that your conveniences, influence and cash, may be doubled in a short time. You still ask, how can this be done? We tell you, unite with our agricultural society—meet with your companions in toil who have had experience, and who have grown grey in the study of the best means to make the earth yield her treasures to the support of man. Meet with the farmers of your county, and farmers from other counties will delight

to meet with you. Your experience will greatly aid them, when you tell them how much your wheat was increased by sowing on a part of your field good house ashes about the time it was coming out of the ground—and how much your corn on which you put leached ashes, and how much all your crops by the seasonable use of plaster; and you will be greatly edified by hearing them tell in what manner they fed and fattened their beef and pork, and how they managed their sheep to raise 68 lambs of the best wool from a flock of one hundred sheep, and how they obtained a herd of cattle the best for milk or labor, or market. Such meetings will teach, and such suggestions "tell," of the produce of your farms and the cash in your pockets.

This is not all; such meetings of the Agricultural Society will not, cannot, fail to inspire a noble ambition and emulation in the minds of many whose farms are neglected, and give pain to the beholder—"whose stone walls are fallen down, and over the face of them nettles or thistles grow in undisturbed luxuriance." The Agricultural Society in Jefferson county, has added more to the wealth and strength of that county, than the mines of Golconda have to Portugal, and an ancient Agricultural Society in Pennsylvania, has done more to increase the riches of that state, than the mines of Mexico and Peru have done to enrich Spain; and your Agricultural Society will do more to add to your comfort and riches, if you attend it and endeavor to profit by it, than the gold mines of the Carolinas will do to enrich them and add to their happiness.

It was a simple suggestion to Landgrave Smith that introduced the cultivation of rice into the Carolinas, which has done more for them than their gold mines can do. It was a simple effort that introduced potatoes into Ireland, which has doubled the population and wealth of that ancient kingdom. And how simple the suggestion which led to the planting of cotton in the southern states which now gives employment and cash to millions.

It is impossible that those who have made improvements in agricultural knowledge can impart that information, which is of immense value to the community, without meetings for the purpose of receiving it. The farmers in general possess one noble and distinguishing trait; it is a readiness to impart all the valuable information which they have on the subject of farming. They have no desire to keep secret those measures by which the condition of their neighbors may be improved. When, therefore, a vegetable of a superior kind is possessed, the farmer brings it to the meeting of the Society,—all that see it are desirous to avail themselves of the advantages of such a superior growth,—you will be delighted to see with what readiness and pleasure the farmer will tell where the seed may be found, the land on which it must be planted or sown, the time when it must be committed to the earth, the manner in which it must be dressed during its growth, and the time in which it must be harvested.

In the meeting of our Agricultural Society information will thus be communicated that cannot be committed to paper, for the farmer will see and know, here and be instructed. Farmers who now address you want the suggestions of your experience and observation to assist us in our toils, and we are as willing to impart as to receive the suggestions of wisdom and the results of experience. We trust that the farmers of the county of Rensselaer are not wanting in the noble and distinguishing trait of their profession mentioned above—that they will as individuals be most ready to meet with their companions in toil and impart all the discoveries they have made—and that we shall soon see that our crops, our herds, our flocks, our comforts and our cash, are greatly increased.

We cannot close this address without expressing our gratitude to a few individuals who are engaged in other professions and employments, who have generously come forward to aid us with their scientific knowledge and cash in the toils of the field. A practical farmer in a late address says: "Agriculture is already in debt to science. Ignorance and prejudice may deny the obligation but all the great improvements which have ever been made in agriculture have been effected by the inquiries and experiments of men of enlightened minds, of wealth and public spirit."

Yes, brethren, we will ever retain a grateful sense of our obligations to such men in this country, whose hearts overflow with desires to do good to us, and whose knowledge and wealth give them the means to accomplish what they desire, if we are in a situation to receive it; yea, we feel grateful to a few such who, when solicited, have accepted offices in our Society, while all the most important are left to be filled by farmers, who are alone to be judges of merit in farming, and whose hands are to distribute the rewards of superior industry and skill.

ELIJAH F. WILLEY,
PHILIP VIELE.
HENERY S. GENET.
Committee.

SUMMARY.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]
LONDON, April 1st, 1834.

The Government are in a dilemma relative to the appointment of a lord of the Treasury, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Kennedy. It has been offered to several, but declined, on the ground that it will put their seats in jeopardy. The Ministry are certainly very unpopular, and the people would rather return Conservative, just to annoy and degrade the government. The people feel that they have been most shamefully deceived, and wherever they have had the power, they have displayed their indignation and revenge. At Westminster Sir John Hobhouse was ejected because he had accepted the secretaryship of Ireland, and felt bound to support Ministers and taxation. Capt. Berkley suffered the same fate at Gloucester, on being appointed a lord of the Admiralty; and lastly, Sir John Campbell, the attorney-General, has been kicked out of Dudley. Wherever a minister, or a dependent, appears, he is sure to undergo defeat. On Monday last, Mr. Warre, the member for Hastings, was offered the vacant place at the Treasury, which he wisely accepted on condition of his getting again returned to Parliament. The moment he commenced his canvass, two opponents started in the persons of Mr. Elphinstone, a highly respectable radical, and Mr. Planter, an ex-Tory under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Warre, seeing that he had no chance gave up all idea of office, and has returned home with some new ideas relative to the popularity of Ministers and their supporters. The office has been vacant six months, and no one can be procured to accept it and to run the risk of losing his seat in Parliament.

PORTUGAL.—It is almost impossible to procure correct intelligence from this country, or any that will enable us to form even tolerable conclusions as to the period when this unnatural war will be brought to a termination.

On the part of the Pedrites, there is a great balance of advantage. The deserters from the Miguelites, during the last month, have amounted to nearly 500, and 350 prisoners have volunteered for the Queen, and taken the oath of allegiance.

The news from Europe is one day later than hitherto received. The proceeding in the French Chamber of Deputies respecting our claims under the late treaty, has occasioned some speculation in the English and French papers. We find no items of news of any special interest.

The population of Great Britain, in 1833, was estimated at 16,557,398, viz:—Agricultural occupiers, 1,500,000; laborers, 4,800,000; mining, 600,000; manufacturers, 2,400,000; prop. and annuities, 1,116,398; seamen and soldiers, 831,000; shopkeepers, 2,100,000; all other classes, 3,190,000.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

On Tuesday, Mr. Boon offered a resolution in the House, providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 16th of June. On Thursday, after considerable debate, the consideration of the resolution was postponed to the 24th of this month. There is a great amount of business before Congress yet to be disposed of, while very little, thus far, have been done. About 50 bills have been passed, and about 450 remain on the docket. It is thought that Congress will not adjourn before July.

Fire in New York.—About 7 o'clock yesterday

morning, the workmen in the cabinet maker's shop of Mr. John Gore, back of 77 Morton street, having been absent to breakfast, not more than 10 minutes, the shop was discovered to be on fire and on attempting to enter it, was found to be so completely in flames that nothing could be saved from it. There was a stove in the shop, from which the fire must have been blown by wind coming down the pipe, and communicating to the shavings. The flames soon extended to the adjacent buildings, and destroyed or injured two thirds of the entire square bounded by Hudson, Barrow, Greenwich and Morton streets. By some strange neglect, scarcely any bells were rung till the fire had gained an alarming ascendancy, and the consequence was, that the engines, or most of them, were half an hour later in arriving, than they would have been had the usual alarm been promptly and thoroughly given.

The Journal of Commerce from which the above is taken, specifies the buildings consumed and adds:—

This fire makes a great show on paper, and somewhat of a show on the site of its ravages; but if we were asked to state candidly the amount of damage, we should say it could not exceed \$25,000, and might not go beyond \$20,000. In this estimate, however, we do not include the damage by removing goods from the stores.

While a party of New Yorkers were on a sailing excursion on Sunday afternoon, near Blackwell's Island, the boat shipped a heavy sea and sunk. Four of the party were drowned, viz: John Cooper a baker, James Cooper his brother, Andrew Coolan, and John Smith. The three last were seamen and shipmates. Three others were picked up by two men in another boat.

Boston Transcript.

JOHN GOWAN, a well known citizen of Baltimore lately committed suicide by shooting himself thro' the head with a pistol. He retired to an out building, and placed the weapon in his mouth, by which nearly the entire of the front part of his face and head were demolished.

A gentleman in Virginia whose wood had been frequently stolen from him, lately bored into a log, filled the hole with powder and plugged it up. The log was carried off at night, and the next day one of his neighbors had a terrible explosion under his dinner pot.

A young English Peer, Lord Shelburn, precipitated himself, the 27th of February last, into the crater of Mount Vesuvius. This suicide is attributed to disappointment in love.

The number of Steam Engines, in England, kept in active operation in the different branches of industry, is estimated at ten thousand.

LETTER FROM LAFAYETTE.

Extract of a letter from General Lafayette to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated 2d April 1834:

"It is with the deepest affliction and with the liveliest displeasure that I write to you, and to you alone, on the subject of what happened yesterday; the American treaty was rejected by a majority of a few voters. M. de Broglie very honorably sent in his resignation this morning; General Sebastiani, the author of the treaty, has done the same. You will be, as I have been surprised to see that several members of the *cote gauche* have sided against the treaty. I am still sick, but with a fair hope of recovery, provided I do not commit any imprudence; that danger, however would not have prevented me, as you may well suppose from appearing in the House; but my friends used so many arguments to dissuade me from going, that I, at last, was obliged to yield. It is best perhaps, that I should repress the expression of my feelings upon this subject. I shall therefore speak my sentiment, for you," &c.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Abner Kneeland, for blasphemy, before the Supreme Court, on appeal, the Jury came into Court at half past 9 last night, and the foreman declaring that they could not agree, and that there was no probability of such result, they were discharged,

and the case was continued until next November. It is well understood that eleven of the Jury were for finding a verdict of Guilty, and came to this determination immediately. *Transcript.*

THE CHOLERA. The Savannah Georgian publishes an extract of a letter from Columbus in Georgia, in which it is said that the Cholera was raging within 35 miles of that place, and in the short space of a week had destroyed eight persons in one family. It was, however, abating.

[Baltimore Republican.]

Extract of a letter, dated Louisville, 29th April. "The Cholera is very bad on the river—a boat arrived here yesterday, from New Orleans, lost 17 passengers, 8 of them cabin, and very respectable." The captain of the steamer Henry Clay, arrived at New Orleans from Cincinnati, reports that the Cholera had broken out on board the steamer Philadelphia.

Honey Bees—Important Suggestion. A respectable farmer of this neighborhood, called on us, a few days since, for the purpose of inviting us to give publicity to a practice adopted by him for preserving bees through the winter, which he considers as one of great utility and importance to farmers who produce their own honey. Our informant states, that he has kept Bees for a number of years, and after pursuing several expedients for the preservation of his Bees through the cold weather, he last fall placed his hives upon a suitable bench in his cellar, which was perfectly dry, and from which all light was excluded. Upon bringing the hives again into open air, a few days ago, the Bees exhibited an unusual degree of healthiness and activity, and there were but a very small number of dead ones in any of the hives. This experiment is in our informant's opinion, a very successful one, and well worthy the attention of those farmers who engage in this branch of rural economy. It is at least deserving of a repetition.—*West Chester Herald.*

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. The number of Medical students connected with this institution is 80. The under graduates are 159 in number. The Medical School was established in 1820. Its Library consists of about 3000 volumes, and contains an extensive and valuable collection of plates. The Anatomical Cabinet is formed in part of the private cabinet of the late Professor Thillage of Paris. There are about 8000 volumes in the College Library.

IMPORTANT TO YANKEE GIRLS. It appears from a late foreign paper, that at Greenock, Scotland, straw is manufactured in the hand loom, by the common process of weaving. The beauty and simplicity of the process is greatly admired by those who have seen it—and the invention, it is believed, will be in a very short time, entirely supersede the plating of straw for ladies bonnets. Our New England girls should look to this.

In all France, during the year 1831, only twenty five persons were executed, of whom twenty three had been convicted of murder. The same year, in England alone, the number executed was 52, of whom 12 had been convicted of murder. Hence in France only two, but in England—with a vastly smaller population—no fewer than forty, exclusive of murderers, died by the hand of the executioner.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Sunday evening, 18th inst. by Oliver Foster, Esq. Mr John P. Sutherland to Miss Abigail Follet.

In this town, on Sunday last, by Rev. Daniel Fuller, Mr Jeremiah Foss, Jr. to Miss Elizabeth N. Hankerson, both of Wayne.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, of consumption, Mrs. Maria, wife of Mr Calvin Chandler, aged 24.

In this town, on Saturday last, Miss Betsey Kimball, aged about 35.

In Leeds, on the 14th inst. Mrs Matilda Millett, aged about 65.

Died, at his residence in Monmouth, on Thursday evening, May 15th, BENJAMIN WHITE, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Kennebec, aged 44 years.—He was a valuable member of Society—esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. For eleven years in succession he was elected a Represent-

tative from the town of Monmouth to the Legislature of this State, of which body, he was an active and influential member; and, for the last two years in which he was a member, he had the honor of being elected Speaker of the House, the duties of which office, he discharged in a manner which merited and received the unanimous approbation of all parties. He was appointed Sheriff of this County in June, 1832, and discharged the duties of this responsible station in the most unexceptionable manner, till the time of his death.—He was also a friend to learning—a member of the board of trustees of the Academy in his own town, and also of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield. Indeed we do not know where, in this section of the County, death could have taken an individual whose loss would have been more severely felt, or more universally lamented. His remains were buried on Sunday last, and such was the estimation in which he was held by the community at large, that his funeral was attended by from 1500 to 2000 people, from his own and the neighboring towns. He also gave convincing evidence, that he had a well founded hope in a glorious immortality, and died in the triumphs of a Christian's faith.

Com.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve for establishing an Insane Hospital.

RESOLVED that there be allowed and granted for the purpose of establishing an Insane Hospital in this State the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be derived from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to be paid out of the Treasury of the State, whenever said sum shall be realized and received from said source. Said sum to be expended in erecting a suitable building or buildings for an Insane Hospital, in manner hereinafter provided and described, on condition that a like sum of Twenty thousand Dollars be raised by individual donations, towards erecting and maintaining the same, within twelve months from the passage of an Act in reference thereto.

Resolved, That whenever the forgoing conditions shall have been complied with, the Governor with advice of Council be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to purchase a lot of land within the State, and procure a good and sufficient title & conveyance thereof to the State which shall be an eligible site for an Insane Hospital, regard being had in the selection of such site, to the centre of population and the cheapness of labor and also to the amount of donations which may be contributed by individual towards erecting and establishing the same.

Resolved, That whenever a site shall have been provided as aforesaid, the Governor with advice and consent of the Council shall appoint a Board of three commissioners, who shall cause to be erected on said site a Hospital and other building suitable for the accommodation of a Superintendent and of one hundred lunatic persons furiously mad, agreeable to a plan of the most recent approved models for such an Institution. And said Commissioners shall have power to make all necessary contracts and to appoint Agents to superintend the erection of the same, and who shall report to the Governor and Council, a system for the discipline and government of said establishment, as soon as the same shall be completed.—And said Commissioners shall lay before the Governor and Council their accounts of expenditures and disbursements for the purpose of their being examined, audited and allowed as in their discretion they may deem just and proper.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this State be authorized to receive any donations, either in money, securities, or in any real or other personal estate from any person or persons, which shall be appropriated exclusively to the object aforesaid. And that it shall be the duty of said Treasurer, to keep a distinct and separate account thereof to be appropriated as aforesaid under the order and direction of the Governor and Council.

In the House of Representatives, March 8, 1834
Read and passed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, *Speaker.*

In Senate, March, 1834, Read and passed.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, *President.*

March 8, 1834, Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

Attest,

ROSCOE G. GREENE,

Secretary of State.

KENNEBEC CO. AG. SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual meeting of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society stands adjourned to the first Wednesday in June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Masonic Hall.

S. BENJAMIN, Rec. Sec'y.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, May 12.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)
At Market this day, 290 Beef Cattle, (12 unsold,) 8 pairs Working Oxen; 15 Cows and Calves, and 230 Swine.
PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Arrangements having previously been made between many of the Drovers and Butchers, a large proportion of the Cattle were sold "by the lump," consequently prices were very unequal, but at a considerable advance, say from 12 to 25 per head, on an average, from last week, for the same quality; we shall omit definite prices until the market shall become more settled.

Working Oxen—Several sales were effected, but we did not learn the price.

Swine—Market very brisk—no large lots were sold, but an unusual number were retailed at 6 for sows and 7 for barrows; a few which were small and very fine were taken at 7 for sows and 8 for barrows.

NOTICE TO WOOL GROWERS.

At a meeting of Wool growers holden at Union Hall, Winthrop, June 15, 1833, the subscriber was chosen a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence. It was also Voted, That he call a meeting of wool growers next Spring previous to the time of shearing. In pursuance of said vote I appoint **SATURDAY** the 31st day of May inst. at Masonic Hall in Winthrop, at two o'clock P. M. as the time and place of said meeting. It is hoped that wool growers will generally attend.
ELIJAH WOOD.
May 15, 1834.

To the Honorable HENRY W. FULLER, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of NOAH CURRIER, Administrator with the will annexed of the goods and estate of CHARLES HARRIS, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, respectfully shews, that the personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars. That the said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be necessary to satisfy the demands now against said estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted.
NOAH CURRIER.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the last Tuesday of April, 1834.

On the Petition aforesaid, **Ordered**, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Tuesday of May next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

HITCHCOCK'S PATENT

CAST IRON PLOUGHS
8 SIZES.

WOOD'S, Wright's, Ducher's, Starbuck's, Elliot's &c Plough Castings, for manufacturing and repair.

Wrought Iron Ploughs.

Wooden do.

Cast Iron Flange and Mortice Hubbs, of Ames's, Lyman's, Thomas's and Washburn Patterns, from 1 1/4 to 3 inch box.

Hubbs and Axles fitted up, do. do. do.

Pipe Boxes and Axles, do. do. do.

Pipe Boxes, Cart and Wagon do. from 1 to 6 inch.

Axle Mould, Bar Drill and Sledge do.

Carriage Steel Springs.

Improved Tire Benders, Forge Backs and Swedge Blocks, for Smiths' use.

Tue Irons with box and grates, for Smiths use, with Anthracite Coal.

Moore's, Lowell Foundry, and other cooking, parlor and common Stoves, for wood and coal.

Improved Hot Air Cylinder do.

do Coal Tubs and Trucks.

do Gallings Irons for Wagons.

do Cast Iron Pumps.

do Sheaves and Friction Rollers.

Hollow Ware.

Straw Cutters, Churns and Winnowing Machines.

Paint Mills, Locke's Patent Balances.

Hollow or Tennoning Augurs.

Springfield Wrenches.

Ames's Cast Steel Back Strap and Common Shovels and Spades.

Hay and Manure Forks, Cast Steel, Steel and Common Hoers.

Rakes, Forks, Scythes, &c.

For sale at No. 12, Commercial Street, Boston.

PROUTY & MEARS.

April 15, 1834.

takm.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEBEC, ss. May 15, 1834.

TAKEN by Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 21st day of June next at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Tavern House of J. G. W. Coolidge in Winthrop, all the right in equity of redemption which Benjamin Dearborn has in and to the following described Mortgaged premises, viz: A lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Winthrop Village, and bounded North and East by land of Daniel Carr, South by the County road running through said Village, and West by Bowdoin Street, so called, containing a quarter of an acre more or less, being the same premises formerly owned by Thomas Fuller deceased, and subject to a Mortgage deed given by said Fuller to Samuel Clark.

Also, all the right which said Benjamin Dearborn has of redeeming the following described real Estate, situate in said Winthrop, viz—One undivided fourth part of an acre of land on the East side of the Chandler Mill Stream, so called, conveyed to said Dearborn by J. R. Stanley, with the Saw-Mill thereon or near standing, being the same real Estate which was levied and set off for about sixty-seven dollars to John May, on an Execution in favor of said May issued on a judgment recovered at the August Term of the C. C. Pleas for Kennebec Co. 1833.

Also, all the right which said Benjamin Dearborn has of redeeming the following described real Estate, situate in said Winthrop, viz—Bounded westerly by the road on the East side of the Pond, leading from Winthrop Village to Clark's Mills, so called, in Monmouth, Southerly by land of Jos. Tinkham, Easterly by land of Mr. Marrow, and Northerly by land of Eben Shaw—containing twenty acres more or less. Said real Estate being the same that was levied and set off for about one hundred and thirty-three dollars to Earl Shaw, on an Execution in his favor against said Dearborn, issued on a judgement recovered at the August Term of the C. C. Pleas for Kennebec Co. in 1833.

For the levy and set off in both of the cases, reference may be had to the Kennebec Co. Registry; and further particulars made known at the time and place of Sale.

GEO. W. STANLEY, Dep. Sheriff.

To all who have teeth.

A RECENT DISCOVERY TO PREVENT THE FUTURE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a compound Medicine recently invented by Joseph Hiscock, Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has already proved it to be a prompt, effectual and permanent remedy for the tooth-ache and ague, and supersedes the necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and painful operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been but a few cases where a second application of the remedy has been necessary. This medicine has the wonderful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, [see the directions accompanying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and removing the pain instantaneously; and what gives immense value to the article is, that when the pain is once removed it is not likely ever to return. The extensive call, and rapid sale of this medicine has put it in the power of the General Agent to afford it for the reduced price for which he offers it to the public, thereby transferring to the poorest individuals in the community the power of relieving themselves from the suffering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General Agent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric Anodyne, but deems it unnecessary here to publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to the public generally as a safe, efficacious and sure remedy for tooth-ache and ague.

Z. T. Milliken,

Francis Butler,

Jonathan Knowlton,

Thomas D. Blake, M. D.

James Gould.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the subscriber.

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me.

Sole General Agent.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Esq. Augusta, Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are already, or may be hereafter appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State Agent, must be *post paid*.

The following gentlemen have been duly appointed sub-agents, who will keep constantly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, and will promptly attend all orders from customers. **Price 75 cents per bottle.**

Joseph C. Dwight, Hallowell; John Smith, Readfield; David Stanley, Winthrop; Wm. Whitier, Chesterville; Upham T. Cram, Mt. Vernon; George Gage, Wilton; Cotton T. Pratt, Temple; Z. T. Milliken, Farmington; James Dinsmore, Milburn and Bloomfield; E. F. Day, Strong; Reuben Bean & Co. Jay; Seth Delano Jr. Phillips; Fletcher & Bates Norridgewock; J. M. Moore & Co. Waterville; Enoch Marshall, Vassalborough.

N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the papers of directions accompanying each bottle, has the written signature of the Sole General Agent.

Farmington, May 6, 1834.

POETRY.

(Selected for the Maine Farmer.)

ODE TO MAY.

Hail! loveliest of thy sister train
Of months that dance around our sphere;
Thy sweet return I greet again,
And welcome thee with heart sincere:
With jocund voice thy praise I sing,
Fairest of months, and Queen of Spring!

The fields, beneath thy sky serene,
Now coats of loveliest verdure wear;
Late russet hills are clad in green,
The groves with foliage thick appear,
And flowers of various hues adorn
The vales, and blossoms deck the thorn.

The gardens, like the blooming bride
Just ready for the bridegroom's arms,
Stand deck'd in all their flow'ry pride,
In all the lovely Flora's charms,
And to th' enraptur'd eye convey
The captiv'ing charms of May.

The feather'd songsters of the grove,
In notes melodious, loudly sing,
And fill with harmony and love
The blooming bosom of the Spring;
Whilst buzzing insects join the lay,
And welcome the return of May.

The num'rous herds in merry mood
Now gambol o'er the flow'ry plains,
Now clip with joy the balmy food,
And triumph in thy pleasing reign;
Reptiles, too, feel themselves grow strong,
And gamesome creep the earth along.

Nor idle are the finny brood;
They skim with joy the liquid way,
And as they glide along the flood,
Grow vig'rous from the beams of May;
They sport upon the cascade's side,
Then dance adown its foaming tide.

Lo! all creation smiles around,
Enamour'd of thy gentle sway;
Hills, valleys, flocks, and birds resound
Thy charms—O ever blooming May!
And the high praise of God benign,
Who gave his sun serene to shine.

MISCELLANY.

AFFECTING STORY.

—Generous souls

Are still most subject to credulity.—*Albion.*

"Will you take a drop Sir?—Do take a drop?" Said a middle aged female very decently attired, accosting me in the street one evening last week. "A drop of what? I inquired; "of laudanum, to be sure," was the reply, in a manner that indicated an affection of the mind—a degree of insanity, but apparently of the most inoffensive character. I passed on a few paces, thinking she might be one of those unhappy beings who, devoid of reason, but perfectly harmless, wander through our streets both by day and night, the butt of the unfeeling, though as I have sometimes seen, the pity even of children. Another female instantly addressed me with "sir, that girl has drank a phial of laudanum—do go after her—she bought it at the druggist on the corner." The girl was still but a few steps off, and the drug store even nearer at hand—so I hurried into the latter, and learned that an ounce of laudanum had been sold, a few minutes before to a female whose dress corresponded with hers above referred to. Assistance was procured, and in a minute more we had overtaken her. She was sitting on the cold marble steps, in the damp air of an unwholesome evening, resting her head upon her hand.—We accosted her hastily—but her perceptions were yet sufficiently distinct to enable her to know that our abrupt manner of addressing her, was, or would have been under other circumstances, rude and insulting, for her language and deportment had undergone a total change. She was taciturn and angry, refused to answer any question, and bade all begone, in language too, that with a vehemence that soon gathered a mob of gaping passengers around us. After much persuasion she confessed having drank the liquid, the bottle she had thrown into the street. We raised her gently on her feet, and with the druggist on one side, and myself on the other, conducted her with rapid steps to the hospital. We entered its charitable doors—doors that are ever open to the sick, the

helpless, or those on whom the anguish of any sudden calamity has fallen—and the efforts of its skilful surgeons were immediately directed to our unhappy patient. The stomach pump was brought and most successfully applied. The deadly liquid flowed in a clear stream from the stomach through this astonishing medical and mechanical ingenuity. The last drop was brought away—the stomach was washed out and thoroughly cleansed, and the patient declared from danger.

The history of this unhappy female possessed deeper interest than the common run of unfortunates. She was born and reared, not educated in a village near Philadelphia, in the humble capacity of a domestic, but in the family of a most estimable and worthy man. When at a very tender age, she became the dupe of an individual belonging to the household, who finally made her the only reparation in his power by making her his wife. Yet the tale of scandal and detraction went abroad, and busy defamation was laborously employed in charging to her master's account the sin of bribing the husband into a marriage with her, that his own iniquity might be effectually concealed. The tale was propagated by a rich and jealous neighbor; and the character of the slandered master being sorely libelled, a suit was brought by him to wipe away the infamous allegation. It came before a jury in Philadelphia court, and Matilda, the unhappy subject of this article, was brought in as a leading witness. Her testimony alone convinced the jury that the libel was most base and unfounded—they returned a verdict of ten thousand dollars damages, which the generous, but injured plaintiff instantly relinquished, declaring his sole wish was gratified by putting to flight the injurious tale. The husband of Matilda was worthy and industrious, and while he lived, supported her in comfortable circumstances. But death came suddenly upon him, and no support remained to his widow and family of young children, except an occasional remittance of a hundred dollars, received at certain periods from Matilda's brother, a wealthy planter of Barbadoes. Her want of friends and education prevented her making known to him her destitute condition; and from being forced to change her place of abode every few months, his remittance often failed to reach her. In the midst of her distresses, however, the goodness of a heart opened in a remarkable degree to the sufferings of others, was not lost or deadened. Her humble calling of a domestic afforded small resources for the relief of others, after the wants of three young children were provided for; yet what little surplus did remain, she has been known to give with honest pleasure to the wants of others more depressed and suffering than herself.

A disposition so remarkable for disinterested generosity, was not suffered to go always unrewarded.—Hearing that aged couple in her neighborhood, to whom she was wholly unknown, were lying ill, deserted and avoided by their friends for relations they had not—Matilda, scorning the superstitious dread which kept others from their gloomy and unfrequented abode, went to them, became their nurse, and without any prospect or hope of reward, watched beside them until death relieved their sufferings. Her situation while attending on them is described as awful and solemn beyond example. They were wealthy, and their whole thoughts, even in their dying struggle, centred on their money, which lay within an iron chest. The chest was placed between their beds so that each could touch it as they lay, even when the agonies of death were on them, and sight and speech had faded as the last terrible convulsion approached, they reached out their thin flagging arms to feel for the chest, unwilling to the last to give its contents up! Yet in all these dreadful midnight scenes, Matilda stood by, and though horror-struck and terrified, ministered to their numerous necessities. Both died within a few hours of each other; but before the closing scene, they gave to her in the presence of a witness a large sum of money, in compensation for her unremitting watchfulness. A host of claimants came in to divide their property, and Matilda returned to her accustomed avocations.

This large accession to her comfort—this (to her) fortune, soon got wind among her circle of acquaintance, and as it spread, rumor magnified it to many thousands. An artful foreigner, at-

tracted by the story, laid siege to her hand, and finally married her. He was soon discovered to be lazy and dissipated, every way utterly worthless. Poor Matilda's little fortune was soon sunk by this base, but too successful adventurer, and to increase her troubles, other children claimed her thoughts and earnings. In this posture of affairs, while her husband had become the mere drunkard and vagabond, her brother in Barbadoes died. His property was large, and he died unmarried and intestate, the whole of it devolved to her sister and herself. But being poor, ignorant, and destitute of friends to interest themselves in her behalf, the effects were seized upon by the legal parties of that place, out of an estate valued at a hundred thousand dollars, only a single thousand reached Matilda and her sister! Yet, even this last hope became the prey of her most worthless husband to complete her ruin—for until now she had borne up against her many troubles with even more than a mother's firmness, she received a letter from the previous wife of her husband, then living in Ireland, but abandoned by him who had imposed so shamelessly on poor Matilda! This letter was couched in language truly effecting. It stated, and without reproaching her to whom it was addressed, that the writer was the first wife, that she was the mother of several helpless children whom her husband had abandoned, leaving them in the utmost distress. She concluded by deploring the imposition he had practiced upon her, as it was of a piece with his treatment to the mother of his first born children.

This terrific information came with stunning consequences to the heart of poor Matilda. The wretch whom she had married was not only an imposter but a robber. He had stripped her of every dollar she possessed, and made her infinitely more miserable than all her complicated sorrows had ever done before. Yet, even now perfidious, degraded, and utterly unworthy as he was her natural kindness of disposition was still felt by him. Sickness came upon the spoiler, and a miserable hovel in the outskirts of the city sheltered him. Into that desolate and lonely abode the much injured Matilda penetrated, and found him every necessary which his weak condition needed. She restored him to his health—and then it was the strings of her swollen heart gave way and cracked assunder. Despair took possession of her soul. The "slow, unmoving finger" of scorn was pointed at her, and her shattered spirit was unable to withstand the false, but foul imputations, cast upon her character, which, humble as was her condition, still continued dear to her. The temper overcame the wounded soul, and the common refuge of the sorrow smitten, the bottle, was turned to for oblivion of her griefs. In this career, however, she lived but a few months. Her lucid intervals drove her to adopt a deadly remedy—such was her condition—such had been her determination, when I providentially encountered her as above related. Horror, now has taken hold upon her mind, and still true to her original character, a deep repentance is the final result of what she considers a merciful interposition of an ever watchful Providence.

"Who came from heaven to calm the tempest-tossed,
To seek the wandering, and to save the lost."

PLOUGHS.

Of the first quality kept constantly on hand by
HORACE GOULD.
Winthrop, May 8, 1834

PLOUGHS.

TO THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

HITCHCOCK'S Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, for sale at the manufacturers prices, by WM. R. PRESCOTT, near the foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell. These Ploughs are recommended with the fullest confidence as being superior to any other plough now in use. April 16, 1834. 6w14

HITCHCOCK'S PATENT
CAST IRON PLOUGHS,

OF all sizes, kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, warranted to be made of the best materials. Likewise Points for the same. Purchasers may be assured of being supplied with Points at any time. Ploughs sold by the subscriber, if they do not prove good as recommended, may be returned and the money will be refunded.

WADSWORTH FOSTER.

Winthrop, May 13, 1834.